

Kentucky Gazette.

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[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

NEW SERIES, No. 25, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS

OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.
For one year in advance, specie, 2 50
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[BY AUTHORITY.]



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]

AN ACT supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tascara County, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, authorized to adopt such measures as, in his judgment, the interests of the United States, and the parties concerned, may require for the purpose of carrying into full and complete effect the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the intentions of Congress, as expressed in said act.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the District of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be held on the following days, instead of the times heretofore established by law, that is to say: At Edenton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October, at Newbern, in and for the District of Pamlico, on the Thursday next after the third Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, on the fourth Monday of April and October.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, process, and other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall be now pending in any of the District Courts of the District of North Carolina, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for this purpose," passed fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifteenth section of the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty to which this is a supplement, shall be so construed as to extend the provisions of said section as well to public open spaces as to public squares or reservations.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

AN ACT altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court for Washington County, in the District of Columbia, shall, hereafter, commence and be held, on the first Monday of December, and first Monday of May, in each year instead of the days now fixed by law; and the Circuit Court, for the County of Alexandria, in the said District, on the first Monday of November, and the second Monday of April, instead of the days now fixed by law; and that all process whatsoever, now issued, or which may be issued, in the respective counties of Washington and Alexandria, in said District, returnable to the days respectively now fixed by law, for each of the said counties, shall be returnable, and returned on the days prescribed by this act; and causes, recognizances, pleas, and proceedings, civil and criminal, returnable to, and depending before, the said Courts, at the respective times of holding the same, as heretofore established, shall be returned and continued, in the same counties, respectively, in the same manner as if the said causes, recognizances, pleas, and proceedings, had been regularly returned or continued to the said respective times appointed by this act for holding the said Courts.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]

AN ACT to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the District of Ohio, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall hereafter be held on the second Monday of July, and the fourth Monday of December, in each year; and the District Court of the United States, in and for said District, shall hereafter be held on the Mondays next succeeding the times herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court; and all suits and matters of every kind returnable to, or pending in, either of said Courts, shall be held to be returnable and continued to the terms of said Courts herein provided for.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 61.]

AN ACT to aid certain Indians of the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will give to each warrior of the nation of Creek Indians, who shall at any time within two years, remove to the west of the Mississippi, according to article six, in the treaty made and concluded at Washington City on the 26th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between the United States and the Creek Indians, one rifle gun and ammunition, a butcher knife, one blanket, one brass kettle, and one beaver trap; and shall further aid them with provisions on the way and with transportation across the Mississippi river, and other streams; and furnish them with provisions for their support for one year after their arrival in the country which may be set apart for them, to the westward of the territory of Arkansas or State of Missouri; and the United States will pay to all such emigrants, the actual value of all the improvements left by them, and which are of a nature to add to the real value of the land, which is to be ascertained by a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose, and paid for as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the agent to be appointed to accompany and reside with the aforesaid emigrating Creeks, according to article eight of the treaty last abovementioned, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be delivered to the said agent, in each and every year, a fair and full proportion of all the annuities heretofore stipulated to be paid to the Creek Indians, according to the number of emigrants who may remove; and to enable the Government to divide the annuities fairly, the agent shall make annual returns of the whole number of such emigrants; and the amount to be paid, under the ninth article of the Treaty aforesaid, may be extended to any number of emigrants over and above three thousand persons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of making known the beneficial objects of the Government, and for carrying into effect the objects of this act, the agent to be appointed to reside with the emigrating Creeks, shall have full liberty, for the space of two years, to go among the Indians of the Creek nation, and explain to them the policy of the Government, and to give to such individuals, families, and parties, as may determine from time to time, all the aids which are contemplated by this act; and shall designate a proper place at which the emigrants may cross the Mississippi river; and shall establish depots of provisions at one or more places, under the care of suitable persons, to support them on their march.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to defray the expense of carrying this act into effect.

Approved—20th May, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 62.]

AN ACT to allow the transportation of goods wares and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any goods, wares, and merchandise, which lawfully might be transported to or from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia and Frenchtown, and Port Pen, Appoquinimink, New Castle, Christiana Bridge, Newport or Wilmington, or to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras River, shall, and may be, lawfully transported to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail route, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and shall be subject to all the provisions, regulations, limitations, and restrictions, existing in the case of goods, wares, and merchandise, transported by any of the routes before mentioned.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]

AN ACT to enable the President of the United States to hold a Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of treating with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians for the purpose of extinguishing their titles to lands within the limits of the State of Mississippi. The said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of negotiating said Treaty on the part of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Commissioners after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress or at an earlier period, if practicable, and to fix their compensation, so as not to exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors, in the District Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August next, the Clerks of the District Courts of the United States shall not issue a process to summon, or cause to be returned to any session of the said Courts, a Grand Jury, unless by special order of the District Judge.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of Land in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sales of land lying in Mobile County, in the State of Mississippi, which have been sold at the Land offices of Huntsville, and Tuscaloosa, since the thirtieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, are hereby legalized and declared valid, as though made at the proper Land offices; and that patents be issued for them in the same manner as for other lands sold at the Land offices at Huntsville and Tuscaloosa.

Approved, May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from the Clatahouchee to Line Creek in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the repair of the Post Road in the Indian country between the Clatahouchee and Line Creek, in the State of Alabama, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, and that it be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT to perpetuate the evidence relating to the sale of dwelling houses, lots, and lands, for the non payment of direct taxes due the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, where sales shall have been made of any dwelling houses, lots or lands, to satisfy any direct taxes imposed thereon, by virtue of the laws of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, so far as practicable, cause such of the books, and other documentary evidence relating to the assessment of such taxes, and to the advertising and sale of such houses, lots and lands, for the non payment thereof, as may remain in the hands of the assessors and collectors, or their representatives, to be deposited, for safe keeping, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, within whose district such houses, lots, and lands, may lie.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to allow compensation to such witnesses on the part of the United States, as may be imprisoned to compel their attendance in Court, on account of their inability to give security in a recognisance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Marshals for the several Districts and Territories for the United States be authorized to pay such persons as may have been, or shall hereafter be, imprisoned on account of inability to give security in a recognisance for their attendance as witnesses on behalf of the United States the same sum, for each day's imprisonment, as is provided by law for witnesses actually attending Court under process. Provided the said allowance be first fixed and certified by the proper Judge, as in case of jurors.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 70.]

AN ACT authorizing the importation of Statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington Monument Association, in Massachusetts, be, and are hereby, authorized to import into the United States, from the city of London, a Statue of Washington, free of duty; and that the Merchants' Exchange Company of the city of New York, be and they are hereby, authorized to import into the United States for the use of the new Exchange Building, in the city of New York, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

[PUBLIC—No. 71.]

AN ACT for improving certain harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers, therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to accomplish the purposes herein mentioned, to wit:

In the State of Maine, one thousand two hundred dollars, for building a pier, on Steels' Leap, near the Harbour of Belfast.

In the State of Massachusetts, three thousand five hundred dollars for the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown Harbour.

In the State of New York, fifteen thousand dollars, for building a pier, and repairing the old one, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek; and three thousand dollars for clearing out and deepening the Harbour of Sackett's Harbour.

In the State of Delaware, twenty-two thousand dollars for building piers, at propersites, in the River Delaware, at New Castle, and three thousand dollars for repairing the old piers at the same place and deepening the water around them.

In the State of Ohio, five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, to remove obstructions at the mouth of Grand River; twelve thousand dollars for the same purpose at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek; two thousand dollars for the same purpose, at the mouth of Cuyahoga Creek; and five thousand dollars for the same purpose, in Huron River; and four hundred dollars for making a survey of Sandusky Bay, to ascertain the expediency and expense of constructing piers, to improve the navigation thereof, and of placing buoys thereon.

In the State of Maine, two hundred dollars for making a survey to ascertain the practicability and expediency of removing obstructions to navigation in Pisquagua River, and the expense of effecting the same.

In the State of Massachusetts, five hundred dollars for making surveys of the following places, to wit: the flat on the north-west side of the Harbour of Edgartown, to ascertain the practicability of building a Light House thereon, and the utility of the same to navigation, and of preventing the said harbour from being filled up with sand.

The bar at the Mouth of Merrimack River, and the practicability of deepening the channel over the same, and the Harbour of Hyannis, in the Vineyard Sound, to ascertain what improvements can be made in the same for the safe anchorage of vessels, and the expense of effecting severally these objects.

In the State of Connecticut, four hundred dollars for making a survey of Saugatuck River and Harbour, and to ascertain the expediency and expense of removing the obstructions to the navigation thereof, and of facilitating the commercial intercourse between the port of Saugatuck and the City of New York.

In the State of New York, two hundred dollars for making a survey of Oswego Bay and Harbour, for ascertaining the expediency and expense of constructing piers, to improve the navigation thereof.

In the State of Pennsylvania, one hundred dollars, to defray the expense of a survey of the public piers at Chester, in the River Delaware, in order to determine the expediency of accepting the cession thereof made by the State of Pennsylvania, and the expense of repairing the same.

In the State of North Carolina, one thousand dollars for making a survey of the Swash in Pamlico Sound, near Ocracoke Inlet, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the channel through the same can be deepened; and also one of Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington, [Wilmington,] for the same purpose, and also for a survey of Roanoke Inlet and Sound, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship channel between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean at Roanoke Inlet or elsewhere, and a statement of the costs of effecting, severally, these objects.

In the State of Alabama, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of removing the obstructions and deepening the Harbour of Mobile.

In the Territory of Michigan, two hundred dollars for making a survey of La Plaisance Bay, to ascertain the expediency of improving the navigation thereof, and the expense of effecting the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein appropriated be, and the same are hereby, directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

PUBLIC

No. 1. An act making appropriation for compensation to the members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress. Approved 23d Dec. 1825.

2. An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States. 18th January, 1826.

3. An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York. 1st Feb. 1826.

4. An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian. 1st February, 1826.

5. An act to annul "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida. 1st Feb. 1826.

6. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that state. 1st February, 1826.

7. An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress. 3d March, 1826.

8. An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis. 3d March, 1826.

9. An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. 3d March, 1826.

10. An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. 3d March, 1826.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 1826.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 1826.

13. An act making appropriations for certain forfeitures of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes. 14th March, 1826.

14. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent fund arising from the sales of public lands. 14th March, 1826.

15. An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 25th March, 1826.

16. An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 25th March, 1826.

17. An act to confirm the supplementary report of the Commissioners of the Western District of Louisiana. 31st March, 1826.

18. An act to provide for the employment of an additional naval force. 5th April, 1826.

19. An act to extend the land districts in the Territory of Arkansas. 5th April, 1826.

20. An act to alter the time for holding one term of the District Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania. 5th April, 1826.

21. An act to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal through the United States public ground, near the city of Pittsburgh. 14th April, 1826.

22. An act to equalize the duties on vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes. 20th April, 1826.

23. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the post roads between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi. 20th April, 1826.

24. An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida. 22d April, 1826.

25. An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida, and for other purposes. 22d April, 1826.

26. An act supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Court House Land Districts. 4th May, 1826.

27. An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships, in the ports of the United States. 4th May, 1826.

28. An act for altering the time of holding the Session of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Districts of Georgia and South Carolina. 4th May, 1826.

29. An act to exempt the Professors, Stewards, and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning in the District of Columbia, from Military duty. 4th May, 1826.

30. An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia. 4th May, 1826.

31. An act to extend the limits of certain Land Districts in the State of Missouri. 4th May, 1826.

32. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama. 4th May, 1826.

33. An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of Public Lands. 4th May, 1826.

34. An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New York, and the April term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut. 13th May, 1826.

35. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland. 13th May, 1826.

36. An act to authorize a subscription for stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. 13th May, 1826.

37. An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. 13th May, 1826.

38. An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida. 13th May, 1826.

39. An act further to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria. 13th May, 1826.

40. An act for the sale of a house and lot in New Orleans, and a store-house at the quarantine ground in Louisiana. 13th May, 1826.

41. An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the District of Opelousas in Louisiana. 16th May, 1826.

42. An act to alter the lines between the land districts in the Territory of Michigan. 16th May, 1826.

43. An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases. 16th May, 1826.

44. An act for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys removing obstructions in the River Savannah, and for other purposes. 18th May, 1826.

45. An act supplementary to "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States" 17th May, 1826.

46. An act making further appropriation for ten Sloops of War, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund. 18th May, 1826.

47. An act for the subscription of Stock in the Disamalgam Canal Company. 1st May, 1826.

48. An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the house belonging to the United States at the Hague. 18th May, 1826.

49. An act regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. May 18, 1826.

50. An act relative to the issuing of Executions in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain cases. May 20, 1826.

51. An act altering the time for holding the Courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia. May 20, 1826.

52. An act concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, in the State of Illinois. May 20, 1826.

53. An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes. May 20, 1826.

54. An act allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri. May 20, 1826.

55. An act to extend the time of locating Virginia Military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office. May 20, 1826.

56. An act supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas county, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the 26th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. May 20, 1826.

57. An act to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina. May 20, 1826.

58. An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," passed the fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty. May 20, 1826.

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64. An act to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the District Courts. May 20, 1826.

65. An act declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of land in the state of Mississippi. May 20, 1826.

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

From the Frankfort Argus.

SUBSTANCE OF THE EVIDENCE ON THE TRIAL OF JEROBAM O. BEAUCHAMP FOR THE MURDER OF SOLOMON P. SHARP.

ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER.

[CONCLUDED.]

Thomas Beauchamp, the father of the prisoner, stated, that he saw his son at Franklin on the 10th October. On the 11th his son borrowed his Dearborn to take his mother-in-law over to Warren county, and returned it on the 14th.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness did not recollect giving Capt. Bradburn a letter from his son, but had heard he had one. Witness asked him what he was summoned to prove. He replied, to prove that he had heard his son mislead John W. Covington, and expressed great unwillingness to go. He said he had told it to Lowe as a secret, and had mentioned it in the presence of Allen, who told it and got him into the scrape. Witness told him he would not go unless he was attached and the money paid to bear his expenses.

The prisoners counsel produced the copy of a record from a justice of the peace in Warren county, of a warrant which had issued against Beauchamp on the 13th of October and was executed and returned on the same day.

Elijah M. Covington stated, that B. had frequently got copies of surveys from his office, made in the name of John W. Covington. He could not tell whether B. was well acquainted with the name but his books are full of it, &c.

Mr. Duncan said, there were many rails about his well with marks on them, some of which had been there these three years; but the rail shewn him by Mills as the one which Mr. Darby said he noticed while conversing with Beauchamp, was put there in the spring of 1825; and the notch, he thought, was not more than three or at farthest not more than six months old, for which he gave his reasons. Beauchamp had taught school in that neighborhood in 1821 or 2. He did not remember that he had been at his house since, except once in the latter part of October last, to purchase a Dearborn. B. then said, he told the people he was going to remove to the purchase, but observed, by God when he got started he believed he should land in Missouri. B's sister married his wife's brother and he married Hammond's sister.

Mr. Mills said, about the last of February or first of March last, he was introduced to Mr. Darby, in Franklin. He had been at home about half an hour when Mr. Darby rode up and told him that he was going to Mr. Duncan's and would be happy if witness would go with him. When they got to Duncan's well, Mr. Darby began to turn over the rails on the side of the well next to Franklin and to examine them. After a while he went to the other side of the well, and turning a rail there, pointed out a notch which he said he had cut while conversing with B. The dust under the ends of the rail induced witness to think that the notch might have been cut some time. He was five or six feet off on his horse and then thought the notch might be a year, or 18 months, or two years old. Witness has been there since and shewed it to Mr. Duncan, who thought the rail had not been there so long. He then examined the notch carefully, and took a chip out of it, from which he was induced to think it was not very old. He did not think it was 18 months old, and gave reasons for it; but spoke with hesitation. Darby first examined on the north side of the well; this notch was on the south side; D. said he at first thought it was on the north side. It was on the next panel south of the trough, &c.

Mr. Chamberlain was again called, and stated, that Mr. Darby said in the morning before he went to Duncan's, that he could find the notch cut by him while talking with B. and wanted witness to go with him; but he did not.

Monday, May 22d.

Thomas Beauchamp stated, that in March 1825 he commenced a speculation in lands south of Walker's line; that sometime after, the prisoner handed him four plats and certificates, with a request that he would return them to the Register's office; that he read and examined them, and delivered them over to Elias W. Smith, his partner, who was to return them and pay the fees. Papers were handed to witness, which he believed were the same he had received from the prisoner.

Jerobam Beauchamp stated, that William Smith came to his house in October last and asked witness would come to Frankfort, and was answered, at the commencement of the session of the Legislature. He said, his brother Elias had been up last summer, and had left some plats and certificates belonging to J. O. Beauchamp, and requested witness to call by and fetch them. Witness called; but Mr. Smith was not at home, and the papers could not be procured. He came here, heard the dreadful news of Col. Sharp's murder, and that this young man was suspected. He talked with Scott and the Register, and concluded that the object of the prisoner's visit here might be to look after these papers. On returning home, he received a letter from the young man, requesting him to come to Frankfort and see that he had justice done him. He got the papers and came to Frankfort with a determination to see him if he were innocent. He kept the papers until the examining court, and lest he should forget them, he had taken a memorandum of them. On enquiry, it was found that the Register had received them but as Smith had not the money to pay the fees, had scratched out the entries.

Mr. Montgomery saw Beauchamp at Vaughn's the morning after Col. Sharp's murder, where he stopped to get breakfast. B. as he walked into the dining room, told of the murder of Col. Sharp, of which he spoke as horrible or doleful news. Witness asked who had done it! B. said he had left town early, and did not hear that any one was suspected, or learn the particulars. Witness did not believe it, not on account of B's manner, but on account of the improbable character of the news itself. He understood that B. mentioned it at breakfast also. On enquiry of Mr. Hickerson, who knew B's family, witness was told that whatever he said was true. Witness presumed it was out of the way from Bloomfield to Frankfort, to come thro' Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Brown saw B. at his house in Bardonia, on Tuesday morning after the murder. The family had just risen from breakfast when B. came in. He told them of the horrid murder of Col. Sharp. He was asked to stay to breakfast, and said he was in a hurry; that he did not wish time taken to get any thing warm for him, &c. He however sat an hour or so; the biscuits were baked, as his wife informed him, after B. came. Witness' wife's father was half brother to prisoner's father, as he understood. B. was at his house four years ago. Witness knew not that there was any thing peculiar in his voice.

John B. Brown said, that Beauchamp arrived at his house in Bloomfield, on Monday evening about dark. After he had gone in and the usual compliments had passed, witness asked him the news. He told of the murder of Col. Sharp in reply. It was late in the evening, when he came, and he started soon in the morning. He at first ordered his horse fed in the morning, and then countermanded it, observing that he would go on to Col. Brown's in Bardonia, to breakfast. It rained a little, and he said he must ride, rain or no rain, and spoke of preparations he had made to move to Missouri. B. came out of his room with his waistcoat in his hand, and witness' little daughter observing his dirt, wanted to see it. B. took it out and gave it to her. There was a name on the dirt; but none on the scabbard. B. laid till the usual time of rising in the morning. Witness knew B. by his voice, be-

fore he saw him. B. had been at his house from one to three days in 1821 or 2, and in the neighborhood several weeks. He did not know that B. passed through Bloomfield on his way to Frankfort, but understood he had staid at Hobbs'. The road by Col. White's and Hackley's from Bloomfield to Frankfort, is generally preferred; there is not more than 3 or 4 miles difference in the roads; from Hobbs' the road by Col. White's is the nearest.

Charles Murphy saw Beauchamp on his way to Frankfort, 7 miles from Bloomfield and about two miles from Hobbs', a little before common breakfast time. Witness asked him to stay to breakfast, but he said he had breakfasted early at William Hobbs'. He enquired the road to Frankfort and the distance. Witness mentioned to him the different roads, told him it was about 35 miles, and asked him whether he expected to reach there that night. He said he was anxious to do so, that he might do his business early in the morning and reach Bloomfield on his way back the next night. B. was using a handkerchief while at witness' house, but had none on his head. Witness thinks he had one tied round his head when he went away, and that it was a spotted bandana handkerchief. Witness married Beauchamp's mother's sister.

J. B. Brown being again called, said he saw the key of Beauchamp's saddlebags tied to his dirk or scabbard.

Jerobam Beauchamp being again called, said he rode along the road by Murphy's on Monday, and the woods were on fire on this side of Murphy's for five or six miles. When he first arrived in Frankfort, they had gone after the prisoner. He proposed to Ben. Hardin, John Brown, and the principal men here, that Mrs. Sharp should be seated in a room with her children on one side and the Doctor on the other; that the prisoner should be brought in, and it should be thus ascertained whether Mrs. Sharp recognized him, & whether he could meet her without agitation. John Brown said, this would be an unfair experiment; that no person, however innocent, not himself even, could be brought into her presence under such circumstances, without agitation. Witness then proposed to the friends of the family, that a large number of strangers and citizens of Frankfort should be brought together into a room where Mrs. Sharp was, and the prisoner among them, that it might be ascertained whether Mrs. Sharp would recognize his voice among many strange voices. It was not done. He did not know whether he had ever mentioned this to Dr. Sharp.

Thomas Carroll said, that he had never in his life said one word to Darby about Beauchamp; that he did not know, until since the murder, that there was such a man as B. in existence; that when he first heard of the murder, he supposed it had been committed by a son of Jerobam Beauchamp; that he never saw the prisoner until last Thursday morning; that B's father had asked him to go to the jail and see whether he recognized his son; witness did so, and is satisfied he never saw him before. Witness was at Hardin Court in June; but left Elizabethtown on the 23d of June, and did not return, as he thinks, until the 25th of August.

Jesse Lane stated, that in a conversation with Beauchamp, in February 1825, relative to certain surveys, the latter had called one of them John W. Covington's survey.

Mr. Work had been introduced to Beauchamp in the spring of 1822, and became very intimate with him. In 1823, he commenced the study of the Law, and they read on together. The intercourse between them was constant until B. went to Frankfort to live. He never heard B. threaten Col. Sharp; on the contrary, it was his impression he had heard him speak highly of him. He had heard another man of high standing, say, that he had threatened Col. Sharp's life, and that if he had met him in the road at the time, he should have shot him. This was said to him since the murder. He knew nothing peculiar in B's voice.

Capt. Bradburn was again called, and stated that he had told B. on the Sunday before he started for Frankfort, that there was a warrant of Bastardy out against him; that he thought the parties were seeking undue advantages of him, and advised him to keep out of the way and get a friend to do his business; that B. said he would stay and do his own business, but finally said he would consider of it. The child, on account of which this warrant had issued, was born 12 or 18 months before. B. told him to have his wagon ready on Thursday, as he wished to start the next Sunday.

Thomas Beauchamp was again called, and stated that his son was at his house the day after he obtained information of the warrant from Capt. Bradburn, and told him of it. Witness advised him to deliver himself up, but as he refused to do that, witness advised him to keep out of the way.

Mr. Work was again called, and said that from general report, Col. Sharp had many enemies in the Green River country. In reply to a question from a Jurymen, he said he had never seen the name of the man who told him he had threatened Sharp's life, in the public prints.

Judge Robt. Trimble gave a description of the handkerchief, and was of opinion that what was said to be blood upon it, was not fresh blood, but had been there sometime. It had not the redness of fresh blood, but looked much as if some person had wiped their nose upon it after it had been bleeding, &c.

Gen. E. M. Covington was again called, and said he had often conversed with Beauchamp, and never heard him speak disrespectfully of Col. Sharp. Sharp had many enemies in that country—mostly political, made by his vote upon the compensation bill; some he had made in his practice as a lawyer. He had held up Col. Sharp to B. as a man who had raised himself by industry and perseverance. B. knew that he was Col. Sharp's friend.

Geo. M. Bibb was again called, and said that the track he had measured in the garden was the track of the assassin. It was the impression of his mind, that it was the track of the assassin or some one aiding him.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and said Darby expressed to him a wish not to be called on as a witness; but said he wished the threats of Beauchamp to be established by other testimony. He did not recollect whether Darby told him what Carroll had said or not. (Darby observed, he thought he did.) The blood on the handkerchief and night shirt was of the same character. The wound was through the fat at the bottom of the stomach, and the blood that came from it was not of so deep a colour as if the weapon had struck a large blood vessel. It was 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday night, that the messengers started after Beauchamp.

FURTHER TESTIMONY ON THE PART OF THE COM-MONWEALTH.

Gen. S. South said, the sun was up when Col. Taylor and himself passed along the alley, and the former found the handkerchief, of which he gave a description. Mr. Bibb was not there at the time. It was the opinion of those who examined both, and was clearly his, that the blood on the handkerchief and the night shirt was of the same description.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and said he passed Mr. Bibb's in going to Mr. Bacon's and had been at Bacon's probably half an hour when sent for. Mrs. Reynburn was there. Persons were passing for him and her in a rapid gait.

William Allen was again called, and said he was slightly acquainted with Thomas Carroll, and had heard much said of him, although he had never heard any person speak of his credibility on oath. A majority of those whom he had heard speak of him, spoke of him as a dissipated, trifling sort of a man. He had heard this mostly in Elizabethtown. So far as he was acquainted with his general character, it is not good.

John Anderson was again called, and said he had

no personal acquaintance with Mr. Carroll; he had heard him spoken ill of by the Shakers; and had also heard him spoken of in Tennessee in such terms as astonished him that such a man should be the brother of the Governor. He had heard nobody speak well of him.

William Lacey had seen Carroll at one or two Courts in Hardin County, and heard no person speak favorably of him. Witness was in the room of Mr. Darby, who spoke ill of him, and he enquired of one or two others, who did the same.

Col. R. Taylor said, his impression was that the sun was between half an hour, and an hour high when he bound the handkerchief. The blood on the handkerchief was like that on the night shirt. But the thrusts through the shirt did not seem to be precisely like those through the handkerchief. The latter appeared as if they might have been made with a dirk; the former with a Spanish knife. All were then under the impression that the murderer had entered at a door different from the true one. Mr. Bibb was not there when the handkerchief was found.

Here the evidence closed, and the argument commenced, pro- and contra, as to whether the prisoner stated in the Argus. At one time, we had thoughts of giving at least one speech of counsel on each side of this interesting trial, but the confessions of the prisoner, and other circumstances, render them less interesting, and have determined us not to do it.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, which left Liverpool on the 29th of April, arrived at New York on Monday evening. There is nothing in the foreign papers which adds to the information hitherto received on the subject of the fall of Missolonghi.

The Duke of Devonshire was about to leave England for Russia, (not in a steam boat, as stated by the arrival at Charleston,) but in the Gloucester ship of the line, of 74 guns. There is to be a rivalry in splendor between the English and French embassies, on this occasion.

The King has given £1000 for the relief of the suffering manufacturers of Macclesfield. The Bishop of Durham has left by his will £24,000 to public charities, of which £500 is left to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

United States Bank shares are at £22 15 (\$101 11) on the 25th of April.

Great distresses prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and a public meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London, to devise means of lessening it by subscriptions, &c. The following extracts will show the effects of this distress.

Blackburn, April 25.—It was my intention to have written you, last night, a description of the confusion which is now going on here, but to attempt a minute description is impossible. You are aware that, in this neighborhood, we have a dense mass of population which are all in confusion; hunger it is true, will be very speedily done to relieve a starving community. I fear the consequence will be awful indeed; the weavers seem to gather strength, and it appears, as more and more determined on the destruction of the power-loom manufactories, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday, they destroyed the following mills—Syke's of Accrington, and Bury's at White Ash. After having "finished off" the above, they marched into the town, seven abreast, for a bout a mile long (many of whom were women,) with pikes and staves, fire arms, hammers, axes, &c. and in the short space of forty minutes, destroyed about £4,000 worth of looms in B. Eccles and Co's Mill. During the latter proceeding a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took a bout 60 pikes from the insurgents, and a few prisoners; but I consider it highly prudent of Captain Bray, that he did not make a more formidable attack on this infuriated mob. Their next attack was on the Park Place Mill, but here the military was completely beaten off. Mr. Noble, the magistrate, and several other gentlemen knocked down and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (25th) an express arrived from Low Moor, ten miles distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-weaving concern of Messrs. Garnett and Horsfall. Two troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had merely time to bait their horses and refresh their men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A troop also, of riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the light of next day will, I fear, bring us tidings of bloody work from thence.

In the course of the day, we had expresses from Preston and Chorley, for the aid of the military on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will take some speedy and effectual measures to remedy the present existing evils.

Extract of a letter 12 miles from Manchester.

I am just returned from Manchester—all quiet there, but a very bad market.

"Blackburn has been tolerably quiet to day. The poor starving creatures have broken all the power-loom belonging to Messrs. W. H. Carr and Co. The rioters are busy, it is said, at Chorley and Preston, but I don't think there is any truth in the various reports. The poor creatures are injuring themselves the most. It is alarming to be here. We have had several expresses from various quarters, all wanting soldiers; in fact, all this part is in a most dreadful uproar, we cannot tell where this will end. They have commenced entering houses for victuals.

Manchester, April 27.—There has been several lives lost within 12 miles of this town, by the soldiers firing on the rioters, and a great deal of damage done to power-loom. The people have to day been walking through the town in droves, and there are so many out of employ, that disturbances may be expected here and at Bolton.

April 28.—Several factories were attacked last night, and some of them destroyed. Disturbances also prevail in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Wogan, curate of the Parish of Donnybrook, near Dublin, was murdered while asleep in his own house.

So great is the depreciation in property at Deal, that two good dwelling houses would only bring £62 (less than \$300) at auction; and one which cost £1,200 sold for £184.

The shooting of the elephant has been dramatized in London, and is performing with success.

A voluminous report has been published by Mr. Jacobs, who was sent to the continent to inquire into the state of agriculture, the stocks of grain and prices of labour, in the countries which might be expected to send supplies to England in case of the establishment of reciprocal duties. He clearly shows that no apprehension need be entertained on that subject, as only small quantities could be furnished, and a duty of 10 or 12s would equalize the prices.

FROM THE VERMONT AURORA.

Missolonghi, as described by an English Colonel who was in the siege, had defended against the forces of the Infidels for eighteen months and repulsed eighty-two attacks, but was taken on the 10th of March. The Grecian army amounted to 7000, and that of Ibrahim to 20,000. The besieged left the city with only 3000 of their men surviving. The loss of the Besiegers was far greater in proportion to their number. The designs of the two ascendant powers, England & Russia, who were it seems meditating upon certain arrangements respecting the final disposition of Greece, may result in a plan similar to that which has been announced in

the papers, the particulars of which may be found as follows:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN, (Prussia) April 4.

We are awaiting with the greatest impatience the return of the Duke of Wellington, who according to the latest letters from Petersburg, has thought it necessary to report in person to his government the results of his negotiations with the Russian Court. These results are thought to be of an extraordinary nature, and calculated to confound all political conjectures. We dare not trust what a correspondent in Petersburg has communicated to us on this subject, but appearances indicate that the affairs of Turkey will be terminated by the two great preponderant powers without the intervention of any other.

Russia and England, it is said, have explained themselves frankly, and having compared their means of acting in the Levant, they have admitted that, being absolute mistresses, the one on the land and the other on the sea, no one can prevent them from making any arrangement which is agreeable to both; as, on the other hand, no one is strong enough to stop them, if their contrary interests draw them into a contest. But as they both need, not peace in general, but peace between themselves it has been concluded that they must understand each other, and act in perfect concert with regard to Turkey. Any interference of other powers would only render any arrangement more difficult. Prussia has no direct interest, and will readily enter into the determination of Russia.

The Austrian policy is too closely identified with the preservation of Turkey to make it possible for that power to be admitted to any negotiation, which does not begin with the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The idea of taking possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and placing these provinces as a barrier between the Turks and Russians, is too hardy for Prince Metternich. It is a proposition to be made with the energy of a Frederick or a Joseph. Whoever shall receive these provinces, except from the pure and simple benevolence of his allies, will not be in a condition to draw from them any advantage. It would seem, moreover, that Russia is not disposed to renounce any of the adventures afforded her by the treaty of 1812, and those preceding. One of the things which has rendered the aristocratical conspiracy an object of popular aversion, is the general receipt report that the conspiring party wished to give up a certain number of provinces to the neighbouring nations, in order to make the administration more easy. These ideas are eminently unpopular in Russia; the nation is still under the intoxication of its greatness and its conquests. Thus Austria and its policy are out of the question, from the moment Russia and England understand each other, and have taken part together.

As to France, her means of opposing any resolutions taken by the two great powers of Europe, would be formidable if the national opinion in France went along with the ministry—but every one knows that it is not so. Moreover, England has had, by means of her agents in Egypt and Greece, the certainty, that the plots of a French Minister in favour of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim bisson, have for their motives the design of assisting Egypt to form an independent monarchy where French influence would overpower the English. The English cabinet has no confidence in a policy which sends so many officers and soldiers to the banks of the Nile. Thus M. Vilele and M. de Metternich will derive nothing from their crooked policy and cruel indifference to Greece, but the inglorious result of being accounted for nothing in the present negotiations.

But what will be the measures executed in concert by the two colossal powers?

England and Russia being obliged, for the sake of their maritime and commercial subjects, to put an end to hostilities in Greece and the Archipelago, will agree upon the following points:

England and Russia will guarantee to the Ottoman Porte the recovery of his full sovereignty over Egypt.

The Porte will give up the Peloponnesus & some islands to the English, and will cede Moldavia and Wallachia to the Russians.

These provinces will become the asylum of the Greek nation, who will, live in them under their own laws, but under the protection of the two allied empires.

To speak the only language intelligible to the Turks, Russia and England will occupy immediately the above named provinces, and will afterwards invite the Porte to accede to these arrangements.

The Porte will appoint Ibrahim to the government of Janina or Larissa, and Mehemet Ali to the government of Damascus, with the charge of watching over the remains of the Wechabites. The Porte will enjoin upon this Pachas a band his French and Italian troops. Egypt will be divided between two new Pachas. If Mehemet dares to disobey, he will be abandoned by the Turks and Albanians as Ali Pacha was.

This is one of the combinations by which it is endeavoured to explain the possibility of a sincere and efficient agreement between England and Russia. That only thing certain is, that it would be very difficult to find any other solution to the great problem which occupies the attention of Europe. But Providence has proposed this problem. Who can say that it is the design of Providence that our statesmen should solve it in a pacific manner.

In case England and Russia cannot agree in executing in common this project, it is not to be feared that the first named power will take the first step alone—She has her means all in readiness. An attack on Constantinople, perhaps even a vigorous note would be sufficient, and the thing once done, no one would have any interest in opposing it by tardy remonstrances.

P. S. It is said at this moment that the Duke of Wellington has taken the route at Stockholm and Gottenburgh.

LITERARY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now nearly three years since we first offered the New-York MIRROR to the public, and the ample encouragement it has met with during that period demands, not merely our warmest acknowledgments, but our utmost endeavours to render it still more worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon it. It has ever been our wish to avoid the too common practice of sending periodical journals forth, accompanied by a-bundant promises, which are never kept, and what- ever the defects of the Mirror may have been, we trust that its merits have been, at least, equal to its pretensions. We can boldly assert, that we have at no time spared any effort or expense, within our power, to give interest to these columns; and from the patronage it has received, we have reason to believe that our endeavours have not been wholly unsuccessful, even when our literary resources have been most limited.

The first number of the next volume, which will be issued on the twenty-ninth day of July, will receive an entirely new and beautiful dress, and from the increased extent of our correspondence, and the various means we have recently received for supplying these columns with ORIGINAL MATTER, we trust the intrinsic value of this journal will not be less improved than its external appearance. The great increase of population, and the equally rapid advancement of literary taste and pursuits in our country, give room for the support of a variety of other journals, besides the common Gazettes of the day. Well-conducted quarterly and monthly Magazines are the proper receptacles for de-

tailed reviews, scientific dissertations, and articles of a heavy and elaborate kind; we have need, however, of something of a lighter character to fill the intermediate rank between these and the daily papers. None can answer this purpose better than a weekly publication, devoted to such literary subjects as come within the cognisance of any person of taste and information, and containing tales and essays of such moderate length, as any one, possessing a common share of leisure, may peruse with pleasure and profit. Articles of this kind have generally occupied a considerable portion of the MIRROR, but we have not, nor shall we at any time, allow them to exclude all notice of such local affairs and passing events as may properly come within our sphere of remark. Public improvements, in particular, shall ever claim a portion of our regard, and the drama will also continue to be an object of our critical observation.

Our late humble efforts to encourage landable emulation among native writers, by offering prizes to the successful competitors in different branches of composition, we are confident has met with general approbation. We intend to follow the same course in future, and will shortly make known the conditions on which the NEXT PRIZES are to be given.

It has been our object in the selection of subjects, to combine the pleasant with the useful, that our articles might neither be too heavy nor too trivial for the generality of readers, and we have always had due regard to the taste of our amiable and lovely COUNTRYWOMEN. It is for their especial perusal that the MIRROR is in a great measure designed, and any publication, which is so conducted as to meet the approbation of the AMERICAN LADIES, (and many of the first respectability can be found on our subscription list,) is also entitled to the notice and encouragement of the MALE PART of society.—Among the most popular and excellent periodicals published in London, are those, which, like this paper, court the particular patronage of the ladies, and if the encouragement of the females of London is sufficient to raise and sustain in the rank of eminence, the publications designed for their reading, there can be no doubt that the FATE OF THIS COUNTRY have a sufficiency of taste and liberality to do the same. It was from this conviction, that we adopted the second title which our work still bears, and we shall ever be proud to own for it the name of the "Ladies' Literary Gazette."

Once more we deem it necessary to state, for the information of distant readers, that the MIRROR is devoted, (though not exclusively,) to the following subjects:

ORIGINAL MORAL TALES—either fictitious, or founded on events of real life, in the United States of America.

THE CENSOR—comprising a series of numbers—pathetic, satirical, moral, humorous, &c. denominated the Little Genies. This department of our paper has already excited uncommon interest in the public, and drawn from various sources the most lavish praise.

REVIEW—of publications, foreign or domestic.

ORIGINAL ESSAYS—on literature, morals, history, voyages, travels, American antiquities, the fine arts, &c.

FEMALE CHARACTER—manners, beauty, dress, and education.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY—of historical sketches of the lives of such persons, of both sexes, as have become celebrated for their heroism, virtue, fortitude, talents, patriotism, &c.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—of notices of new publications.

THE DRAMA—comprising strictures on the New-York stage.

DESULTORY SELECTIONS—with occasional remarks.

ANECDOTES—humorous, literary, historical, &c.

PASTING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

POETRY—original and selected.

Together with many other miscellaneous subjects which it would be unnecessary now to enumerate.

From this condensed view of our paper, it will be seen, that with the intimate connexion which this great emporium of commerce, arts and sciences has with every other part of the world—the ready sources of knowledge which that opens to us, added to the eminent talent enlisted in our support—we cannot fail to present to our readers a weekly paper, so interesting, amusing, and instructive, as to merit the attention of every lover of literature.

Beef and Pork for 1827.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

22 March, 1826.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Navy, until the 30th day of June next, for the supply of

3500 bbls. of Beef, and

3500 bbls of Pork.

Eleven hundred and fifty barrels of beef, and eleven hundred and fifty barrels of Pork, to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards at

Charlestown, Mass. and

Brooklyn, New York.

And the remaining twelve hundred barrels of beef, and twelve hundred barrels of pork, at the Navy Yard at Gosport, Va. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May, 1827.

The said Beef and Pork shall be of the best and most approved quality, of the beef, all the legs, leg rounds, necks and chows, shall be excluded, and the rest of the body of the animal shall be cut into pieces of ten pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds nett weight of Beef.

Of the Pork which must be corn fed, and well fattened, all the skulls, feet and hind legs entire shall be excluded, and the remainder of the hog, including not more than three shoulders to each barrel, shall be cut into pieces of eight pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds nett weight of Pork.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork to be packed with the best cle n, coarse, white, Turky Island, salt of the best saltpetre. The barrels in which the said beef and pork shall be packed, must be made of the best seasoned white oak or white ash, and fully hooped, and must be branded "Navy Beef," and "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork must undergo the inspection of the Navy Yards when the deliveries are to be made, or such other inspection, as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, and when delivered shall be in perfect shipping order.

Each proposal for furnishing the Beef and Pork must be accompanied by letters from two competent persons, stating their readiness to become security in bond for one half the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

LEXINGTON.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1826.

As the day of election approaches, the prospect of choosing men favourable to the settlement of the present political dissension in the state, brightens. The spirit of rancour which has marked the two contending parties for the last few years, has so sensibly diminished, as to be at present scarcely discernable; and but for the excitement cherished in some of our public prints with a view to keep up party spirit, would in a very short time no doubt entirely subside.

The more respectable part of the community, and especially those who are heads of numerous families, begin to be alarmed at the danger which seriously threatens the tranquility of the state. The declarations of influential men, that nothing short of prostrating the party unfriendly to the late court of appeals, will satisfy them, has created this alarm; and believing the parties to be so equally divided, that if that determination is persisted in, there is no prospect that tranquility can be possibly restored for years to come, many of them are therefore determined to advocate any plan of a compromise that does not violate principle rather than remain in the present situation. Our information from the different parts of the state is, that the people are more tranquil, than they have been for several years immediately preceding the election, which indicates at least a pause, which always precedes a change.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. WICKLIFFE.

The friends of Mr. Wickliffe, and he himself, are complaining loudly of the violent attack made on him by Gen. McCalla at Athens on last Saturday. It will be recollected, that Mr. Wickliffe, by a general order issued by his staff officer, Mr. Smith, announced to the good people of Athens, his gracious intention of making a long talk to them on the 11th inst., in order to rectify the many errors which he feared were creeping into that place. This course was the less to have been expected of Mr. Wickliffe, inasmuch as he and his friends most violently abused Judge Barry and Mr. Bibb last year, for daring to address the people of this county, without being candidates—although the first was acting only in defence of his private character, most wilyly slandered by Wickliffe and his myrmidons—and the other had been invited to do so by a large number of the citizens of the county. It is enough, said the assailants, that they are not candidates for the Legislature; they are not therefore entitled to occupy the stump during a canvass for the Legislature.

Now behold! Mr. Wickliffe himself, although unassailed and uninvited, and although no candidate, comes forward by public advertisement and thrusts himself into the contest. I think therefore he is not to be protected by the usual rules of debate which govern candidates, but must be considered as an intermeddler in affairs where he has no just right to interfere—and if he was exposed before the friends whom he had pompously paraded from Clarke, Bourbon and Madison, to witness his triumph, it was the just reward of his presumption.

It is a good joke, that ROBERT WICKLIFFE!! should complain of any language which could be used towards him. Let any person look over his speeches; circulars and handbills, which were poured out in unmitigated bitterness last year against every conspicuous man opposed to him; let him see the repeated charges of corruption, of bribery, of perjury, of conspiracy, which he continually makes against them, and then let him say, if any language can be too severe a retaliation for such billingsgate, such abuse. His whining is like a schoolboy who is continually playing mischievous pranks on his schoolmates, and being at length caught and punished, complains to his master of the violent usage of his assistant, which was but a mild retaliation for his previous tricks.

Read what he says in his speech, which was published last Monday in the Reporter, on the nomination of Henry O. Brown as circuit judge. It is filled with most disgraceful slander, vindictive abuse, violent charges of a criminal character, and a total disregard of decorum and truth. With this production wet from the Whig press, Gen. McCalla arose to reply to Mr. Wickliffe, and I will not hesitate an instant in saying, that it carried his justification on its face. He quoted an extract also from Mr. Wickliffe's circular to his constituents last year, as follows:

"Tell me not that I use hard names; the times require that every man who has a tongue to speak should warn their countrymen that their liberty is gone—that the horrors of despotism follow upon the ruins of the constitution."

Mr. Wickliffe had used such hard names, that he thought an apology necessary. Gen. McCalla appeared to think that it was a bad rule which would not work both ways; and he accordingly proceeded to give Mr. Wickliffe such names as his conduct deserved, and not such as his example justified. It is a fact, that he frequently exposed Mr. Wickliffe's falsehoods, and frequently called them by their true name; that he produced proof of his corruptions, and exposed his base and secret designs, as contrasted with his public spirited professions; yet as Mr. Wickliffe did not resent them in such a manner as to intimate a denial of them, we have a right to conclude that the charges against him were too well supported. I think, as well as I could gather from those who were present, that he pursued a course like the following: He promised to give a slight sketch of Mr. Wickliffe's public career, as a professional man and as a politician. He claimed the right to examine into the qualifications of a man who presumed to seize the helm in the present storm, which threatened shipwreck to the vessel of state.

1st. What were his services during the war? When the howlings of the savages were heard on the western frontier, and the thunder of British artillery re-echoed from our Atlantic border, where was the pilot then? But he forebore to speak of his dastardly conduct on that occasion, which was so well known to all present.

2d. In 1814 or 15, when the stoppage of specie payments was in discussion, by the bank of Kentucky, he publicly advocated that measure, and the issuing of more paper, to relieve the pressure on the public. At that time he owned a large amount of stock in that bank, and his proposed public relief measure, was well calculated to afford a private relief of a few thousand dollars to his own pocket.

3d. He advocated and supported every replevin and endorsement law which had been made for the aid of the aforesaid bank, particularly the one of 12 months which Judge Mills brought into the Legislature.

4th. He opposed the Commonwealth bank because it was intended to supplant his own dear bank. He even required a writ of *quo warranto* against it, and predicted that all such institutions which were mere rags, would end in total destruction to its holders, and to the public. The year before that he had issued a handbill, to which he attached the project in the end, and urged the people to adopt his plan which was as follows:

"My plan is, to remove the mother bank of Kentucky from Frankfort; to increase its capital from three to four millions of dollars, the balance of one million of dollars to be subscribed by the state; establish two mother banks after the plan of the State

of Virginia, with a capital of two millions each, one to be placed at Louisville, the other at Lexington; to attach the present branches South of the Kentucky river to the bank of Louisville, and the branches North of the Kentucky river to that at Lexington. The stock to be subscribed to be raised by a sale of the lands West of the Tennessee river, and the Green river debt, both of which, with the faith of the state, to be pledged for the ultimate payment of the notes of the bank. This will enable the bank of Kentucky before the execution law goes into effect, to issue a million in notes, which, with the crops on hand, it is to be hoped, will restore the medium, and prevent the sacrifice of property. Should this plan be adopted, and the bank of the United States wish to withdraw her branches from this state, it will be in the power of the bank of Kentucky to assume her debts in this state, and thereby prevent a depression of the medium from that quarter."

Extract from Mr. Wickliffe's handbill of 1820.

That is to say, it will be very convenient for a rotten bank, actually insolvent, to have a fresh and solvent partner to bolster its credit and fill its vaults, and assume all its debts. The real estate and credit of the state was to be pledged to pay the notes of Wickliffe's bank, which was incapable of paying them. The stock of the bank, of which it is believed he owned about \$20,000 worth, would not then have sunk to \$40 a share, but would have risen to \$100 per share, to the comfortable profit of this honest, disinterested and public spirited patriot, of about \$12,000.

If the union between the funds of the state and the funds of the bank would have been sufficient to relieve the wants of the public, would they not be sufficient to effect the same object if applied through different channels? Why not let the funds of the state be used through a state bank, and the funds of the corporation through the old bank? But then Mr. Wickliffe would not have made the \$12,000, and that determined his course.

5th. Another instance of Mr. Wickliffe's disinterested political acts is to be found in his famous road bill, which I was a little astonished to hear was not mentioned on Saturday last. He there proposes to tax the county of Fayette to make a road from Lexington to the Kentucky river, which road was to be run by one of his farinos, and which is now his residence. Yet Mr. Wickliffe says "the public good is his polar star."

6th. Gen. McCalla assailed him on the conduct he has pursued in relation to the Occupying Claimant laws, in which he proved, that Wickliffe had received a contingent fee from Green in the celebrated case of Green vs. Biddle, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for which Wickliffe had bound himself to prosecute said claim in that court. It is well known that that case decided the question in Kentucky, and has been the means of turning out of doors, hundreds of distressed families. In the unholy league, the old Court of Appeals holds a conspicuous place.

7th. The repeal of the law for the punishment of murder was charged upon him as an act which to say the least was but little calculated to raise his character as a lawyer and a legislator, if nothing suspicious were attached to it. Mr. Wickliffe asked leave of the House of Representatives in 1824 to bring in "a bill to amend and explain the penal law." Leave was granted, a committee of which he was chairman was appointed, the bill reported, and after a strong opposition from Mr. Rowan and others, it was at last by Wickliffe's importunity carried into a law. The 3d section of that act repealed the 1st section of the act of 1802 in relation to the penal laws, and that 1st section thus repealed contained the only provision in our law punishing murder. Beauchamp has been convicted by a construction of the Judge, and not by plain law. What was Mr. Wickliffe's motive, or whether he had any at all, it was disgraceful to him as a man or as a legislator.

8th. Mr. Wickliffe was and is the security of Mr. Davidson the Treasurer of the State. Davidson without doubt at Wickliffe's instigation refused to obey the rule of court which directed him to pay the judges salaries of the new court. He appeared as counsel for the Treasurer, and no doubt wrote the reply to the Treasurer to the rule of court. Its abusive character sufficiently indicates its author.

9th. He appeared as volunteer counsel before the old court to resist the *ex post facto* which Mr. Pope had applied for in favour of Beauchamp, and advanced doctrines which should have brought the blush into the faces of those ex magistrates, inasmuch as he directly gives the lie to the doctrines which they themselves have established.

There were various other topics touched on in which Mr. Wickliffe was handled with but little ceremony but with much sincerity and truth. And if I can judge of its effects, by what I have heard from several of the citizens of that neighbourhood, I would suppose that it was good seed sown in a good soil. And that where Mr. Wickliffe expected to reap a full harvest, he will be completely disappointed. His most devoted friends as I am informed, did openly disapprove of his conduct on that occasion, and no doubt he will regret it himself when he reflects upon the disastrous consequences of the step.

This step of Mr. Wickliffe indicates an opinion of the state of parties in this county which augurs anything but success to his party. The fact is that the leaders of the Bank Court party here are unwillingly convinced that their ranks are rather in the melting order, and are as difficult to hold together as a rope of sand. What else could induce them to bring up this *corpus delicti* into action, when they have Messrs. Flournoy and Breckinridge already against Gen. McCalla the only speaker on the peace side of the question. May their worst fears be fulfilled.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

School Exercises of the Lafayette Female Academy including Triumphs of Genius, &c.

The object of this publication appears to be to exhibit fair specimens of the literary productions of the pupils of this academy in order that a correct estimate may be made of their advancement, and of the utility of the institution itself.

The happiness of society greatly depends upon the intelligence of its members, this applies equally to both sexes. Frivolity, indiscretion, envy, superstition and licentiousness are attendant on ignorance; whilst dignity, liberality, correct taste, virtue and delicacy of sentiment, are the results of judicious mental cultivation. As by the organization of society females do not participate in political life, or in many of the professions, their education has been more particularly directed to the acquisition of those accomplishments which are calculated to render them captivating. But we discover that felicity does not alone, depend upon the acquisition of the graces. When youthful fascination has captured the heart, perfect happiness does not always follow the conjugal engagement. The violence of love abates and then hymenal felicity depends upon good sense intelligence and the possession of the various private virtues. The limited time in which females are necessarily constrained to obtain their education requires that their literary acquisitions should be much circumscribed. Ornamental qualifications ought still to be attended to, and domestic avocations should not be neglected; and some learning must also be acquired, and as young ladies go into the world at so early an age they are necessarily prevented from attaining an equal extent of scholastic knowledge with the other sex. At schools little else can be done for females than to learn them the art of thinking, to give them a knowledge of their native language and the habit of putting their thoughts on paper with ease taste and grammatical correctness. Girls leave school at about the period at which boys are sup-

posed to be fit to begin the higher branches of study they are consequently excluded from the acquisition of that extent of scientific knowledge which is offered to the young men. Owing to the immaturity of their minds and the shortness of the continuance of their academic education, the most that their instructors can accomplish is to qualify them to prosecute further studies after they return home. No part of education advances the improvement of the mind more than writing essays. It is similar in its influence to the study and translation of the dead and other languages, the chief benefit of which is to teach pupils how to express their ideas in words. Without this practice of writing of compositions, children run over their books, not understanding them, and in a few years forget the most they have read or learned. The act of composing compels them to think, to investigate, compare to reason and to understand; they thus realise their acquisitions. In writing compositions the pupil necessarily becomes practically familiar with the application of the rules of grammar, and their efforts at the various modes of writing impress the principles of rhetoric on their minds and qualify them to distinguish between good and bad writing, true & false reasoning & improves the judgement and cultivates the taste. At the same time it becomes necessary that they should inform themselves correctly relative to the subjects upon which they write and they are thus constrained to read and to enquire for the necessary historical biographical and scientific facts of which they treat; they thereby acquire knowledge.

The principal of the Lafayette academy seems to have availed himself of this mode of instruction successfully; and with feelings of gratification I do not publish the essays of his pupils to shew to the world their progress. In his prefatory remarks he signifies to the reader that the critic ought not to incline to scrutinize severely the imperfections of these juvenile productions. This is certainly true; and it should be to be considered cruel to treat the essays of these interesting young girls with the severity with which the productions of veteran writers are handled. But on the present occasion I do not think the principal need to have entertained apprehensions; I am of opinion that the little work which he has published would bear a strict examination. Such is the good sense, correct taste, fine fancy, generous feeling and excellence of style, displayed in the productions of these juvenile writers, that it can scarcely be believed that they were written by persons so young, did we not know the fact. I have not taken up my pen to point out the particular defects or beauties of these school exercises; were I to speak of a single one I should necessarily be obliged to notice all, because each has its peculiar excellence, and to do justice to all would extend this paper to too great a length. The selection exhibits specimens in prose and verse, various in the character of the subjects, descriptive, philosophic, patriotic, pathetic, pious, argumentative, contemplative, moral, pensive, witty, humorous and playful. The style is not only correct but these essays exhibit fine taste, wit, fancy, information and classical judgment; and there is a display of original thinking richness of poetical imagery and depth of reflection that is seldom exceeded by older writers. It is related of some of the distinguished poets that at very early age they displayed extraordinary capability at rhyming, and these accounts have been doubted as improbable. A small poetical effusion of Alexander Pope said to have been written, I think at twelve years of age has been preserved; it is published in Pope's works, I suppose to shew the precocity exhibited by that celebrated writer and has been considered an astonishing display of genius. I perhaps it only proves the early culture of his mental powers, because, the exercises of the young ladies under consideration written prior to, at the same age and shortly after, are generally equal and sometimes superior to this juvenile production of Pope. From this we may infer that by judicious cultivation the fruits of the human mind can be produced much earlier than has been usually supposed. To conclude these brief imperfect suggestions I will add one further remark. I consider the little work under examination is highly creditable to the Academy and its principal as well as to the fair writers; and it must not only be gratifying to them and their parents and friends, but affords a very agreeable and profitable mental repast to the reader.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information in Gallatin county, dated June 13th 1826.

"No great Political excitement exists in our county unless with a few of the old court party; they are very busy and industrious—No doubt of the re-election of Mr. Forsythe to the senate."

"The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio consisting of four judges, have in a late decision taken, precisely the ground that Bibb did in his petition for a rehearing in the case of Blair vs. Williams and Lapsley vs. Blair; their reasoning is stronger in support of our doctrine than any you have ever seen—they deny the court the power to declare laws unconstitutional, unless the act plainly and palpably infringes on the spirit and letter of the constitution; if at all doubtful they decide in favour of the statute; Judge Burnett is one of the court."

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3.

H. B. Cox was yesterday sentenced to ten years imprisonment for robbing the United States mail.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

THE COMMENCEMENT will be held this year in July, on Wednesday the 12th, in the Episcopal Church when degrees will be publicly conferred, after a series of academical performances by the BACHELORS and MAJORS. Those who desire to have the degree of A. M. in course, will remember that they are to send their names to the President as early as the Monday immediately preceding the Commencement. Honorary degrees only are conferred without application.

The exercises of the candidates are expected to be uncommonly good, and to afford a lively interest to the audience and the friends of the University. The class is distinguished for its talents, attainments, and eloquence. Many strangers will probably be present at this literary festival.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON yesterday a friend handed to me the "Kentucky Reporter" of the 19th inst in which there is published a tissue of the foulest calumnies and falsehoods, in the shape of a speech purporting to have been delivered by ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Esq in the Senate of Kentucky, on the nomination of Henry O. Brown, as Judge of the second Judicial District. In this production I am assailed in a manner that would be painful to my feelings in the extreme, if the charges alleged against me were urged by an individual entitled to credit; but against Mr. Wickliffe, I can feel no strong emotions of resentment, for his wanton, unprovoked, and cowardly efforts to injure me, as he is so notorious a liar, that he can scarcely be believed where he is known when he tells the truth, and is so low a villain in principle, that I consider his calumny and abuse, as the highest and most flattering applause of my conduct. To enumerate all the untruths uttered and published by this man within the last five or six years, would be a task almost as endless as to count the stars, or to number the grains of sand upon the shores of the ocean. This is an undertaking beyond my strength, and I shall not attempt it; but in relation to the lies and slanders which he has published against me, I intend as soon as I can obtain sufficient leisure, to prepare and lay before the public, as complete a list of them as can conveniently be collected. To prove Mr. Wickliffe a deliberate and wilful liar will be no new occurrence; this has frequently been done by testimony the most respectable, and the wretch really seems proud of his infamy. His mind appears to be a great reservoir of falsehood—an inexhaustible fountain of lies, from which there flows a perennial

stream of calumny, embittered by the base malignity of his heart. Conscious of the depravity of his principles, and the wickedness of his views, it is natural that he should detest honest men, as he has much reason to fear them—and he is continually charging upon them the base designs and motives by which he knows he is actuated himself. Every statement which he has made in his speech, tending to cast upon me the imputation either of being actuated by impure motives, or of being guilty of improper conduct in any respect, in relation to the trial of Isaac B. Desha, I pronounce to be wholly and entirely false.

I cannot prove the motives by which I was influenced, but I can and will prove that he has lied knowingly and wilfully against me. This I shall do more with the view of amusing myself and the public, with the investigation of a curious and singular subject, than with a hope of producing any practical beneficial result. I utterly despair of being able to produce any change or amendment in the character of Mr. Wickliffe, and the natural and intrinsic baseness, and well known villainy of the man, will render his falsehoods entirely harmless. Nature, in forming him a scoundrel, has fortunately for himself, but unfortunately for his country, denied him courage. If by his natural disposition he was as prone to the commission of murder, as he is to the giving of false testimony against his neighbour, he would long since have expiated his crimes upon a gallows, and the community would have enjoyed the benefit of a useful public example.

GEORGE SHANNON.

Lexington, June 21, 1826.

MR. VAUGHAN.

IT is the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity, that from the flattering reception with which his Lecture and the Children have been received, he is induced to offer

On Saturday Evening, June 24, IN MR. GIRON'S BALL ROOM, Another MORAL LECTURE, written to satirize the vices, follies, manners and customs of the world—interspersed with several serious and Comic Songs—assisted by his son eleven years of age, and his daughter only eight, who have been honoured with unbounded approbation. The Lecture is calculated to please the most fastidious. Mr. V. trusts that his endeavour and the children's will receive the patronage of an enlightened community. June 23.

LOUISVILLE HEALTH LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 4. AMOUNT OF PRIZES, 21,370 DOLLARS. JAMES M. PIKE, Agent.

THE drawing of this class will positively commence in July next. The scheme is unusually liberal, as the number of Prizes and Blanks are NEARLY EQUAL; and when taken into consideration the object for which the proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated, it really DEMANDS the patronage of every citizen who feels in the least interested for the health, prosperity and general welfare of the country. The Age of therefore most ardently hopes to receive such immediate encouragement, as will enable the STATE COMMISSIONERS to prosecute their work successfully, and complete it speedily. He is perfectly satisfied, that money sufficient can be raised in this way, to accomplish the task of DRAINING THE PONDS, if a liberal community will reflect seriously upon the importance of the undertaking, and act agreeably to the result of their reflections—presuming that none can be found among the citizens of Jefferson who are not desirous of promoting the health of its inhabitants. Strongly impressed with these views, he unhesitatingly presents to the public the following

SCHEME.	
1 PRIZE OF \$2,000	2,000 DOLLS.
1 do 1,000	1,000 DOLLS.
1 do 500	500 DOLLS.
30 do 100	3,000 DOLLS.
40 do 50	2,000 DOLLS.
50 do 20	1,000 DOLLS.
100 do 10	1,000 DOLLS.
1874 do 5	9,370 DOLLS.

2,100 Prizes, amounting to 21,370 DOLLARS. 4,450 Tickets, making only about

ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE!!

PRICE OF TICKETS: Actual sale of Ten tickets for \$4.00, half Tickets 2 each, for a single Ticket \$2.00, for a quarter Ticket \$1.00, for a fifth Ticket \$0.50.

METHOD OF DRAWING. There will be six days Drawing of this class, 300 numbers and a corresponding number of Prizes on the five first days—on the 6th and last day, the balance of the Prizes will be drawn.

A part of the Prizes will be disposed of as follows: The last drawn number on the first day will be entitled to 1,000 dollars.

The four FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZES will be given to the last drawn number on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days drawing. The capital price of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the 6th day—all other prizes will be floating from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes subject to the deduction of twenty per cent, and will be paid in three payments after the drawing is concluded; but if not demanded within FOUR MONTHS after the drawing is completed, will be considered as donations.

Each of the \$500 prizes will be paid in part by twenty tickets in present class. The ONE THOUSAND dollar prize will be paid in part by forty tickets, and the highest prize in part by eighty tickets—All of which are sealed up and deposited in the United States Bank at Louisville.

The tickets deposited for the \$500 DOLLAR prize on the first day, are from No. 1 to No 20 inclusive—For the second day hundred, No 21 to 40, inclusive—For the third from No. 41 to No 60 inclusive—For the fourth from No. 61 to 80 inclusive. Those deposited for the 1000 DOLLAR PRIZE are from No. 81 to 120 inclusive, and those deposited for the HIGHEST PRIZE, are from No 121 to 200 inclusive.

PIKE'S IMPROVEMENT ON THE METHOD OF INVESTMENT.

And number of Tickets, not less than five or over one hundred, will be sold on the following terms, viz. The purchaser will pay the discount on the amount of his investment in hand, and then give his note for the balance, which note may be lifted in five days after the 5th day's drawing, by a surrender of the tickets purchased or held on to, by payment of balance at the purchasers option; whereby he will have a chance for ALL THE PRIZES on the five first days at a risk, and of the discount on the amount of his purchase, which is equal to one dollar on a ticket—that is to say—\$5, suppose you purchase ten tickets, you will be required to pay ten dollars in advance, and give your note for forty dollars; you then hold the ten tickets until the 5th day's drawing is over, by which you have TEN CHANCES for all the prizes; and in the event your ten tickets should not draw sufficient to justify your keeping them, you are then at liberty to return the said tickets for your note. By this investment you have a chance for ALL THE PRIZES, at the trifling risk of only ONE DOLLAR per ticket.

AND ANOTHER CONSIDERATION.

Which PIKE will prove to you is possible, which is as follows viz.—That upon this principle, by a purchase of five tickets only, (whereby you only risk five dollars,) you may obtain no less than TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!! Call upon him and he will satisfy you of the truth of this assertion. ORDERS from any part of the United States, (enclosing the cash directed to J. M. PIKE, Louisville or Lexington,) will receive as prompt attention as if personal application were made. June 1826—25—tf.

Doctor Rattrie WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY, IN Lexington until the first of August next—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1826—25—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM informed, that divers reports are in circulation relative to the price I intended to charge for Dinner, at my house on the fourth of July—One is that I intended to charge \$5 for the purpose of excluding Farmers and Mechanics from the celebration; the Farmers and Mechanics are the very persons I would be glad to see. I assure them that I will do all in my power to deserve their support. The price will be 25¢ Specie. E. NOBLE.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS.

THE Hotel of the Harrodsburg Springs is now open and ready for company, the price per day, for man and horse, shall not exceed one dollar specie; 2 dollars a week for horse and the same for servants, for adults without a horse, 5 dollars. A reasonable reduction will be made from the above prices in all cases where board is taken for more than a week. Warm and Cold baths will be in readiness early in July. A friendly intercourse will be kept up between the society of the Greenville and Harrodsburg Springs, and a free use of their respective waters will be granted to visitors boarding at either place. The Harrodsburg Springs will be superintended by C. Graham, M. D. whose medical services will be rendered gratis to his visitors. The price of boarding will be the same at both Springs. 25—3*

J. WINN,

HAS just received by the Steam boats THE WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz. 30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar, 20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No. 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel, 5000 lbs best Green Havana Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Copraes, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Pepper, Best No 1 Chocho, are, A few cases best Cognac Brandy, Table salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington. May 19, 1826—20—tf.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease. SAM. COULIDGE. 20—tf.

NEW GOODS. PRITCHARTT & ROBINSON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington. May 24, 1826—18—tf.

NOTICE

THE public are hereby forewarned from crediting my wife POLLY, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. GEORGE D. DDD. Lexington, June 19, 1826—25—3*

RAGS, RAGS. I WILL give, two and a half cts per lb, or good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheap Side Lexington. 18—tf. G. W. ANDERSON.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLERY, REEDS, JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLERY SHOP, On Main street, Lexington, where saddlers may be supplied at all times. JACOB BRONSTON. March 6, 1826—10—tf.

The Fountain of Health. JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Cheap Side No. 3, Lexington Ky. JAMES GRAVES. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. 23—tf.

Queensware & China. JAMES HAMILTON, MAIN STREET, HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do do Tea do do, Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do Oval Dishes, do Covered do Very handsome, do Soup Tureens, do Sauce do, do Bakers and Nappies, do Mugs and Pitchers, do Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do Tureens, Sugar and Cream s, do Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do Tea cups and Saucers, &c &c.

Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash. CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP. Lexington, May 12, 1825—19—tf.

TAKE NOTICE. STRAYED away from the farm of Mrs. S. Parker on Davisfork, on Monday night last a Chesnut Saddle Horse, well made, a out 14 or 15 hands high blind in his left eye and branded with an (O) on his left hip. It is probable that he will try to make his way to Shelby county where he was raised, any person taking him up and delivering him to the subscriber in Lexington shall be liberally rewarded for so doing. D. HERAN. June 7, 1825—23—tf.

WHEAT. THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable WHEAT At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine FLOUR And excellent CORN MEAL. JOSEPH BARNETT. Dec 16th 1825.—50—tf.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING EXECUTED AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

POET'S CORNER.



FOR THE GAZETTE.

EXECUTION OF TRILL.
Pause yet one moment 'till I see
The hollow grave that's made for me;
And view the anxious waiting crowd—
That gaze upon my trembling shroud—
My time is short, look—see—er his one
This cord is cut, and I am gone
To lie beneath the verdant sod,
Where oft my feet have lightly trod.
My spirit starts in wild despair,
At that tremendous word—prepare
To die—the fatal hour has come,
Which summons reckless misery home—
Standing upon the closing brink
Of time, how mortal spirits shrink!
Methinks already do I see
The frontier of eternity!

Once had I hope that I should be
A pardon'd son of liberty—
But fearful justice bears me down,
And grief alighted feels the frown.
The hour has come—why reason here,
As though my respite were an year;
Or time would linger on his way,
To gild the darkly closing day?

I say no more—discharge your trust—
And give my body to the dust—
There this corroding grief shall die,
And haggard misery forages flee,
I yield up all—now hide my sight
From yon bright page of azure light,
Then struggling nature's pain—shall tell
How desolate the wretched Trill.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THINGS I NEVER SAW.
I never saw a man of wealth
Who did not wish for more;
I never saw a man in health,
Who, sickness, need deplore.
I never saw a Christian,
Communicating with a Turk;
I never saw a lazy man
That hurt himself at work.
I never saw a man of sense,
Who thought himself too wise;
I never saw a republican,
That modest worth despised.
I never saw a man of worth
Affected airs put on;
I never saw a man in the earth
Where S—'s said is gone.
I never knew a government
More free than this of ours;
I've seen but one hard struggle, meant
To rob us of our powers.
I have not seen that struggle o'er
But democratic sway;
(Thou enemies may rant and roar,
They will win the day.)
I never saw a woman,
Whose tongue I thought was tied;
I never saw a maiden
Who would not be a bride;
I never saw a coquette
Deserving of esteem;
I never saw the fair one fret
Who did more lovely seem.
I never saw a haughty churl
Whose friendship I desired;
I never saw a flirting girl
Whose conduct I admired.
I never saw good reason,
For maids to wear false curls;
I never saw a wealthy man,
Disliked by all the girls.
I never saw an "Angel pure"
Located here on earth;
I've seen no maid of beauty, sure
Who did not know her worth.
I never saw a perfect man,
Or woman of perfection;
I never saw the maid who can
Boast a "snow white complexion."
I never saw a miser,
Who did not love his gold;
I never saw one wiser
Than Solomon of old.
I never saw a "halcyon day"
Regardless of his looks;
I never saw a girl or boy,
Too fond of reading books.
I never saw cold winter
Within the torrid zone;
I never saw a printer
Who had no need to dine;
I never saw a climber
Above the reach of sight;
I never saw a rhymer
Who did not nonsense write.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

MAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON, and has opened a house of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.
A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.
The Eagle at Maysville, the Mount Sterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger, Russellville, Western Citizen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.
Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.
THE subscriber has taken the *Olympian Springs*, so well known as a favourite watering place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

For visitors during the watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, & to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied. TOOS. I. GARRETT.
Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season:
For a Lady or Gentleman per week, \$4 00
Children, do, 2 00
Servant, do, 2 00
Horse, do, 2 00
Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25
Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.
Mr WM H. CLAY will have PRACTISING BATHS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs.
P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least.
T. I. GARRETT.
April 25—17—3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
—ALSO—
GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, MUSTARD, RICE, PEPPER, INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH, CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP, FIGS, SALTS, CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPs, London Madeira, in Bottles, Wherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.
LIQUOR BLACKING, In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.
N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.
There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48—tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.
And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to take him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,
(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)
IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:
The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,
Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.
The Tailoring Business,
In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDRY.

Richard Henry
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of
Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41—ly

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August next, by virtue of a mortgage executed by Elisha Allen, to the President and Directors, of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the Mortgage property, being a lot and a Brick building thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$123 with interest from the 23d of October 1824 and \$23 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Levea Young, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court,) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the Mortgage property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the latter U. binding on high and low streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums (to wit) \$350 with interest from the 5th of June 1824, \$228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$140 with interest from the 29th of Jan. 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Aug. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court,) by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right title and interest of said Palmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit) In lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$250 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmateer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 8th, 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 27th of April and 28th of July 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been cleared by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerks Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 23d of April 1825, with cost &c.
The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 8th, 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A. Halstead, Eliza M. Humphreys and James H. Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged property, being a tract of land adjoining the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 384 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with cost &c.
The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.
—23—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 8th 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbatts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibbatts, to the mortgage property, being the lot and buildings whereon he resides in Lexington and which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with interest from the 21st of Oct. 1824 together with cost &c.
The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibbatts upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.
—23—tds.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August, by virtue of a Mortgage executed by John Maxwell, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, being Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Hickman Road more particularly described in said Mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$320 with interest from the 22d of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the time of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.
Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.
—24—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of four mortgages, dated 7th of May, 27th of July and 8th of September 1821 and 11th of January 1822 (all on record in the Clerks, Office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Cary to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the 15th day August next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title of said Cary, to the mortgaged property to wit: the tract of land whereon he now resides containing 1104 acres to satisfy and pay said Bank the following sums, 260 dollars with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the 7th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 130 dollars with interest from the 26th of February 1826, with cost &c.
Subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold being deposited into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.
—24—tds.

Commissioners Sale.

AGREABLE to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court at their September term 1825, will be sold on the first day of July between the hours of ten A.M. and two P.M. to the highest bidder on the premises, a brick house and valuable lot on high street in the town of Lexington, the property of the heirs of Robert M'cormick dec'd.—on the lot is a well of good water—Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser to give bond to have the force of a replevy bond with approved security, and a lien on the land.
DAVID M'GOWAN, } Com'rs.
RICH'D L. DOWNING, }
June 9th, 1826—23—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having it in prospect to remove to the State of Alabama offers for sale his FARM at Wappetaw adj. joining that of Mrs Mary H. Irickknidge, seven miles north of Lexington and situated immediately on the North F. K. turn Creek. This Farm contains three hundred and seventy three acres of first rate LAND—the whole enclosed with a good and substantial fence—two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow—the remainder is divided in a two woodland pastures, one on each side of the creek, both of which are well set with grass, and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock water. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two story dwelling house, handsomely situated and neatly finished—a large frame BARN with spacious stables attached thereto—two large double corncribs well finished—two Kitchens, a stone springhouse over a never failing spring, with several other useful outbuildings—also a superior APPLE ORCHARD containing upwards of three hundred bearing trees; two hundred of which are grafted and of well selected fruit, together with Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, and a large Garden well supplied with vegetables, fruits and shrubbery. He considers it unnecessary to give any further detail, but trusts it will not be deemed extravagant to say, that a more valuable and highly improved Farm is seldom brought into market. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises. Should it be desirable to the purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with the farm the present crop, together with a portion of his stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and the farming tools. The price and terms of payment will be made known upon enquiry, and possession given, if desired, on or about the middle of October next.
J. R. WITHRSPON.
Wappetaw, April 26, 1826—17—tf

For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette County, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquiry of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1826—12—tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,
HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49—tf

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,
ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.
Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

JAMES B. JANUARY.
PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4—tf

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
A U. S. practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex Dec 20, 1824—25—tf

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,
HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.
May 2nd 1826—16—tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,
HAS just received from the Eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale
Wholesale and Retail;
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Stoves, Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS

Vegetable Indian Specific
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826—6—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
HUGH FOSTER.
JOHN VARNUM.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of
WILSON & HENRY,
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.
They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATRESSES.
Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States; also, he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.
This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of matters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2—tf

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Court, April term 1826
Thomas S. Smith and others Complainants
vs.
Samuel McD. Moore and Sarah Moore administrators
of Andrew Moore dec'd. DEFENDANTS.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said dec'd do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of his Court and answer the complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in one authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth for two calendar months successively and this order is continued until the next Term.
A copy test
19—2m DANIEL B. PRICE, Clk. j. c. c.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, GRAPES, CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.
All kinds of FURNITURE will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.
Lexington April 6, 1826—14—tf

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TOM,
STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAPs, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th Decr next, or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August. TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.
G & A. DUNLAP.
April 14 1826—15 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against dealing for or taking an assignment on a note given by me for the payment of five hundred and nine dollars to a cash house, as I am determined not to pay said note. I do not recollect the date of the note or when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by me to said House.
GEORGE MASON.
June 1st 1826—22—3t